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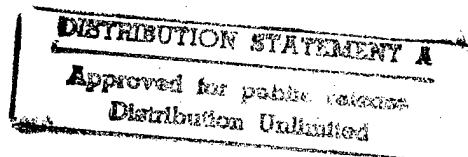
# Southeast Asia Report

VIETNAM

VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

17 January 1986

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12 March 1986

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

### VIETNAM

#### VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

17 JANUARY 1986

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VO VAN KIET REPORT AT HEROES CONGRESS, PART I

BK120830 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 86, pp 1, 4

["Part I" of report at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters held in Hanoi, by party Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet]

[Text] Dear comrades:

Today, in the jubilant atmosphere welcoming the new year, the first year of the Fourth 5-Year 1986-90 Plan, we open the Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters which is also the first such congress since the day of National Reunification for Advance Toward Socialism.

This is a congress to cite the victories of our people and troops in the past years and a congress of revolutionary heroism in labor to build socialism and in combat to defend the country upholding our people's determination to overcome difficulties, accelerate production, practice thrift, successfully fulfill the 1986 state plan and the 5-Year 1986-90 Plan, perform other duties, and score outstanding achievements to greet the Sixth National Party Congress to be convened by the end of this year.

With such great significance, on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers, and the National Emulation Council, I welcome:

The heroic units, heroes, and emulation fighters nationwide and the collectives and individuals who represent the national emulation movement and typify the revolutionary heroism of our people in the new stage, especially those collectives and individuals who have been cited as heroes for the second and third time;

The Soviet experts, the friendly comrades from the country of the great October revolution and the cradle of the socialist emulation movement, who have come to Vietnam to share our hardships and difficulties, to work courageously and creatively, to participate in socialist construction, and to enthusiastically emulate in upholding the noble example of internationalist spirit;

The representatives of the Socialist Diplomatic Corps; the delegates of various sectors, mass organizations, and localities; and the correspondents of domestic and foreign news agencies and the press.

On behalf of the congress, we would like to convey our cordial and determined-to-win greetings to all the compatriots and combatants who are toiling day and night in production, combat, and work. We wish them new and outstanding achievements, thus satisfactorily implementing the slogan "everything for socialism and the people's happiness."

## Part I

### Great Achievements of the Socialist Patriotic Emulation Movement

Dear Comrades, nineteen years have elapsed since the fourth Congress of Heroes and Emulation Fighters (1 January 1967) was held at a time when the anti-U.S. resistance struggle for national salvation was being accelerated to positively prepare for the general offensive and uprising of the Lunar Year of the Monkey.

The past 19 years were a period in which the revolution in our country experienced countless difficulties and ordeals and our people and troops fought most courageously to win great historic victories. New difficulties and ordeals are still ahead in our building of a new life. The revolution is always a great struggle to get rid of the old regime and build a new one, and victories can be won only through the brave struggle and self-denying labor of millions of people over many generations.

Through the heroic struggle of our nation, we have won the great victory, achieved national liberation and unification, and advanced our nation to a new era, the era of independence, unification, and advance to socialism.

The significance of the victory has become even more profound with time. The victory was one of the greatest ordeals for our nation and one of the greatest epics in our 4,000-year long history of national construction and defense. For the survival of our country, our people accept all sacrifices and persistently struggled by stirring up a high revolutionary tide in combat and labor under the slogan "everything for the frontline and everything for the victory" both on the frontline and in the rear, in the south as well as in the north. Such a patriotic and heroic act did not take place at a given moment and in a definite area but it occurred daily, hourly, and everywhere until the total victory was won.

No sooner had peace been restored than we had to take up arms again to resist the aggression of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. Fighting valiantly, we succeeded in defeating the aggressors.

In nationwide socialist construction, a novel and very difficult undertaking, our army and people have once again upheld their revolutionary heroism. Showing courage and creativity, they have simultaneously produced, fought, and competed in recording many outstanding achievements.

On the production and construction front, workers, peasants, craftsmen, and intellectuals have zealously competed in productive labor and economization, have worked in close coordination, and have united their efforts in overcoming all difficulties. They have simultaneously produced, protected production, increased productivity, improved quality, lowered production costs, and created many products and projects in support of fighting and the people's livelihood.

In the past years, the working class always upheld their vanguard role, brought into play their revolutionary heroism, and overcame untold difficulties and hardships to firmly maintain and develop production. Under the slogan "A hammer in one hand, a gun in the other," workers and craftsmen enthusiastically competed in simultaneously producing and fighting. They moved tens of thousands of metric tons of equipment and machinery to safe areas and quickly reassembled them for production. They endured any difficulty, bore any privation, and worked selflessly and creatively to promptly satisfy the demands of the frontline. In particular, the brothers and sisters in the communications and transportation sector, showing their heroic spirit and braving bombs and bullets, tenaciously and courageously plodded along roads and crossed bridges to maintain uninterrupted communications, proudly projecting their "keep-advancing-despite-enemy-destruction" attitude. In the south, workers marched in the vanguard of the movement of struggle for welfare and democracy. After liberation, they courageously struggled to protect and maintain machinery and equipment and immediately restored production.

Since the country was reunified, workers and craftsmen have zealously competed in restoring the economy and healing the wounds of war. Despite the many difficulties, various industrial sectors have been expeditiously restored and have continued to develop. Over the past 10 years, industry has achieved an annual growth rate of 8.1 percent, with electricity up by 6.7 percent, cement by 11 percent, timber by 5.05 percent, and fabrics by 5.65 percent. The road system, heavily damaged during the war, has been quickly restored. A typical result of this effort is the North-South railway, which was completely restored within a short period of time. Various industrial sectors have promptly satisfied the demands of agriculture by providing it with more than 4,000 tractors and building many new water conservancy projects to irrigate more than one million hectares. Many advanced scientific and technical measures have been applied in agriculture such as those concerning electricity, machinery, equipment, crop varieties, fertilizer... Light industry, small industry, and handicrafts, showing initiative and creativity, rearranged and reorganized production, carried out technical innovations, and overcame a great many difficulties regarding energy, supply and capital to develop production. Many kinds of goods tailored to the people's taste and of fairly good quality have appeared in the market and partly satisfied the needs of the people.

At various capital construction sites, a vigorous Vietnamese-Soviet friendship labor emulation movement has taken place, with each side pledging to complete a specific amount of work within a specific period of time. This movement has yielded practical results, leading to the completion of many major projects on schedule and taking our country's material and technical bases one important

step forward in the cause of socialist industrialization. It can be said that, in our country, each project is an epic, each river and each construction site has a heroic story--such as the Da River, Tri An, Dau Tieng, Pha Lai, Bim Son, Hoang Thach, Bai Bang, Pha Rung, the Cong River, Vung Tau, Thang Long, Chuong Duong, and so forth--and has become a symbol of our country's fine relations with the Soviet Union and other friendly countries throughout the world. The Thang Long bridge, our country's longest and most modern bridge, a symbol of Vietnamese-Soviet friendship, was opened to traffic 235 days ahead of schedule, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascist Germany. The Chuong Duong bridge, a symbol of self-reliance, intelligence, and creativity, was completed one year ahead of schedule.

In agricultural production, the collectivized peasantry has, with the wholehearted assistance of the working class, recorded great successes and constantly increased grain acreage, yield, and output. At the start of the anti-U.S. war of resistance, the north had a few hundred cooperatives that attained the target of five metric tons of paddy per hectare. With the introduction of the movement to produce five metric tons of paddy per hectare and to have two pigs and a laborer on every hectare of cropland, emulation efforts were vigorously promoted, and more and more cooperatives were able to attain the five metric ton target. This made it possible for the peasants to increase their contributions to the battlefield.

Recently, the movement to "emulate in agricultural work" and follow the examples set by Vu Thang and other progressive models in various localities--such as Chau Giang, Binh Minh...in the Red River Delta; Dien Tho, Dien An... in the central coastal region; Phu Loi Thuong, 19 May, Song Hau... in the Mekong River Delta; Quang Kim, Na Pan... in the northern border region; and Dien Binh, Cu Du... in the central highlands--has clearly illustrated and brought into play the great potentials concerning labor and lands while promoting efforts aimed at practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping, combining agriculture with forestry and crop cultivation with livestock breeding, rapidly applying scientific and technological progress, carrying out the new contract system, and improving upon management. The average grain output for the 5-year 1981-85 period reached 17 million metric tons compared with 13.35 million metric tons for the 5-year 1976-80 period, representing an average annual increase of 5.05 percent. For rice in particular, the average increase stood at 7.3 percent. Some 24 provinces and municipalities exceeded the 5-metric ton target and 7 provinces topped 6 metric tons. Tien Giang and Phu Khanh recorded over 7 metric tons. Haiphong exceeded the 7-metric ton mark for the first time in 1985. Some 45 districts and provincial capitals topped 8 metric tons per hectare, and more than 600 cooperatives and production collectives attained 9-10 metric tons per hectare. In particular, some units even achieved 20 metric tons per hectare. Vu Thang Cooperative, the leading banner of the movement for intensive cultivation in the Red River Delta, recorded 11 metric tons per hectare by having bumper crops for 42 consecutive seasons, and it is now striving to increase its per-hectare yield to 12 metric tons on low-lying 5th-month ricefields. There arises here a point to ponder: Formerly, when the average rice yield was only 2-3 metric tons per hectare, Vu Thang's success in achieving 5 metric tons was considered outstanding; but when the 5-metric ton yield became commonplace, Vu Thang and

many other cooperatives increased their yield to 7 metric tons. And now, hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives are turning out 9-10 metric tons per hectare. Thus, the extraordinary and unexpected achievements of old become ordinary and commonplace; and on this basis, even more extraordinary achievements will be recorded. The emulation movement to follow the examples set by progressive models in agriculture has taken place according to this rule, and it has brought about fairly good results. This success belongs to the entire country as it is made possible by the concerted efforts of the various sectors, the working class that wholeheartedly supports agriculture, and our peasants who are equipped with a fairly good knowledge of intensive cultivation, who have endured numerous difficulties and hardships in coping with natural and enemy-caused calamities, and who have made ever greater contributions to the country.

Along with agricultural development, marked achievements have also been recorded in support of the emulation movements launched by the marine products, forestry, and water conservancy sectors. The marine products sector has, in particular, made new progress in recent years. It has repeatedly overfulfilled annual plans and achieved the 5-Year Plan targets two years ahead of schedule.

On the front of national defense and security, our people's army--the backbone of the all-people national defense system--has upheld the spirit of "nothing is dearer than independence and freedom" in fighting for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Our soldiers have emulated in annihilating the enemy and scoring exploits to win such titles as "American Exterminator Hero" and "Determined to Win Combatant and Unit." Emulation activities have been closely organized throughout the army. In the south for example, efforts have been made to promptly review achievements and experiences and to cite and rapidly multiply examples of revolutionary heroism such as that of Le Ma Luong who voluntarily left school for the frontline, saying that "the country must be saved before it can be built," or that of Nguyen Viet Xuan whose call to "aim directly at the enemy and open fire" displayed his determination and bravery.

During the current fight against the expansionists, our armed forces have been ceaselessly developing the fine nature and traditions of "Uncle Ho's soldiers" while upholding their stalwart spirit and the determination to fight and win in order to firmly defend the fatherland's frontiers.

Well aware of the situation in the country, our troops have upheld their fortitude, enthusiastically participated in economic building, and practiced thrift. Our troops are present at nearly all the major project sites and have worked with good productivity.

In recent years, the emulation movements in the army have been organized continuously and closely guided at the grassroots level. There have been emulation pledges for specific objectives among military corps, armed branches and services, military regions, schools, and agencies. These objectives have been publicly implemented, compared with one another, and well controlled. One of the factors of victory is that commanders have personally organized, guided, and mobilized the movements, making the emulation enthusiastic and



successful. This has also developed initiative, enriched experiences, multiplied models, intensified combat strength, and consolidated solidarity. This is a good experience of the army.

The People's Public Security Forces have their own "For the Fatherland's Security emulation movement. Proceeding from this common movement, each force in a given period has further launched a specific emulation movement, creating profound and uniform changes in the whole force. We can never forget the image of public security force combatants along the major communications lines and on the various fierce battlefields in previous years who resolutely held their ground despite fierce enemy attacks. In the areas temporarily occupied by the U.S. aggressors, many of them were fighting very bravely, imperturbably, silently, intelligently, and creatively.

The whole force is conducting the emulation movement to study and implement "Uncle Ho's six teachings." His teachings have become the struggle criteria for each cadre and combatant and have created a new impetus to bring about high results in work and combat. The recent movement "not to drink wine" in the public security force is spreading wide to reach all party members and cadres in Ho Chi Minh City and many other provinces and sectors.

With specific goals and timely motivation and alert guidance, the whole force has gradually purified and strengthened its ranks, outstandingly fulfilled its duties of protecting political security and maintaining social order and public security, and has remained worthy of being the sharp and reliable tool of the party and state and the people's beloved children.

Our people's armed forces have implemented President Ho's teaching "to be loyal to the party, the country, and the people; to fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties, and defeat all enemies" so as to remain worthy of the party and state awards: 3 Gold Star orders to the people's army, 2 Gold Star orders to the People's Public Security Forces, and the title of the People's Armed Forces Hero to 1,225 units and 835 individuals in the army and to 270 units and 129 individuals in the public security force in the past 20 years.

On the battlefronts of science, technology, education, public health, culture, information, sports, and physical training, the intellectual brothers and sisters have made important contributions to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland, to the raising of the people's knowledge standard, and to the gradual elimination of the influence of old culture and mores. They have clearly realized the difficult situation of the country, accepted a living standard common to the whole nation, wholeheartedly devoted themselves to their duty, associated science with reality, and fulfilled their glorious cause. Formerly, they associated themselves with the high revolutionary tide of the people's anti-U.S. resistance struggle, supported combat and production, created a cultural and literary movement among the masses, displayed revolutionary optimism to "drown out bomb explosions with singing," satisfactorily propagandized the party-state policies, educated the people on revolutionary heroism, vehemently denounced the enemy, and won the world public support for us. Throughout the period of fierce war, the "Voice of Vietnam" never stopped broadcasting news of victories to the world. During

the war, although teachers and students had to wear straw hats to come to schools and to evacuate, education was still developing and the "two goods" emulation movement was being conducted to follow the examples of Bac Ly and Cam Binh. The patriotic sanitation movements of "five complete points" and "good doctors like kind mothers" were developing well with many outstanding districts, helping improve the rural areas. Many hospitals at the district and village levels were trusted and loved by the people.

In recent years, despite many difficulties in terms of working and living conditions, they have always upheld the quality of socialist intellectuals by giving depth to their activities to achieve results with lower costs, and satisfactorily support combat, production, and life. Particularly, in education, teachers and students have linked the schools with realities, intensified the ethical and vocational education, and brought about good changes in educational reform nationwide.

On the battlefield of distribution and circulation, during the anti-U.S. struggle, many collectives and individuals braved the danger of bombs and fire, stayed close to the frontline, held fast in combat and communication trenches, and stayed close to the primary units to serve. Distribution and circulation is still a burning front now with many troubles. However, new models of socialist transformation have appeared to improve the business procedures, control the sources of goods, make favorable distribution, and expand socialist trade and other service operations, manifesting the spirit of serving the people.

It is regrettable that we have had some shortcomings. As a result, the situation remains complicated. The good working experiences of many advanced models have not been reviewed and the results of emulation therefore remain low.

On the front of building socialism and defending the country, youths of both sexes, old people, and teenagers have made great contributions.

Our youths, who have grown up during the great period of national history and have been trained and fostered by the party and the new regime, have developed their heroic traditions, made outstanding contributions, and matured rapidly.

During the anti-U.S. resistance struggle, the "three readies" and "five assaults" movements of national salvation attracted millions of youths of both sexes to the battle front, in the seething spirit of "fighting as long as the enemy still exists and rushing to the battlefields for operations." In the spirit of "carrying hundreds of kilogrammes on their shoulders and marching hundreds of thousands of miles" and "cutting through the long range of Truong Son mountain to save the country" the Vietnamese youths made great contributions to the building and defense of socialism in the north, the liberation of the south, and the reunification of the country.

Developing the revolutionary heroism of previous young generations, now our youths in the "three assaults for collective mastery" movement are the assault force to carry out the party's two strategic tasks.

Generations of cadres and youth union members have upheld their heroic and stalwart combat spirit; overcome all hardships and difficulties; defeated all enemies; firmly defended the socialist fatherland; maintained political security, social order, and public security; and enthusiastically fulfilled their noble international obligations.

In the spirit of "volunteering to go wherever youths are needed to do difficult tasks" millions of youth union members are taking the lead in socialist construction and transformation. Youths are always present and ready to bear the brunt of life at the various communist youth project sites, the major project sites, and the high-yield and intensive cultivation rice fields. In the new stage, the assault youth force is the cause of honor and pride for the youths in our country.

Large numbers of youths are enthusiastically participating in building a new life, a new culture, and new socialist men. Many youths talented in the scientific, technical, cultural, and artistic domains have helped glorify the face of our country.

We are extremely proud of the Vietnamese youths, the national heroes of the heroic Vietnam.

Under the "three responsibilities" movement established in 1965, our women once replaced men on the anti-U.S. frontline to save the country, assumed production and other tasks, took care of the families and children, supported combat, and fought.

In the north, millions of women toiled in the fields to achieve high yield land made great contributions to all domains of social activities. Hundreds of thousands of others joined the assault youth, militia, and self-defense forces and recorded many achievements in fighting and in supporting combat activities. Women took the lead in implementing the slogans "paddy supply shall not fall short, even by one kg; troop strength shall not fall short, even by one man" and "let us build families in accordance with the new culture."

Southern women, "heroic, undaunted, faithful, and responsible," surmounted untold hardships and sacrifices and fiercely struggled against the enemy. The image of the "long-haired army" was a shining one in the anti-U.S. war of resistance by the Vietnamese nation.

In recent years, in the movement of "the new women building and defending the fatherland," striving to be good at handling state affairs and family chores, and realizing equal rights with men, millions of female peasants promptly accepted the policy of improving management in agriculture, made every effort to overcome difficulties, showed perseverance and courage in labor, promoted intensive cultivation, participated in building high-yield rice fields, and stepped up cotton and mulberry planting and cotton and silk production. Female workers, civil servants, small industry and handicraft laborers, and intellectuals actively carried out production work and official duties, thereby contributing to the cause of economic and cultural development and serving the people's livelihood. Women throughout the country actively

implemented and army welfare policy and participated in national defense activities. The movement "to uphold motherly responsibilities and to satisfactorily bring up the country's future generation" has attracted the participation of more than five million women and has given rise to talented women in all domains.

The aged of our country have proven that "the older they are, the higher their spirits become." At 70-80 years old, they have still become heroes and heroines, have still shown their mettle in production and official work, have taught their offspring to live and work in accordance with the revolutionary ideal, and have taken the lead in promoting economization. Many old people have set good examples of physical exercise, optimism in life, and good health.

The children of our country have launched the movement "to perform 1,000 good deeds in accordance with Uncle Ho's teachings." They have competed in studying well, have worked in accordance with their physical strength, and have assisted the families of war invalids, fallen soldiers, and servicemen. A movement "to implement miniplans and win the title of Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews" is being initiated throughout the country. The get-together of "Uncle Ho's good nieces and nephews" in 1985 showed that despite their tender age, the Vietnamese children have demonstrated a heroic spirit.

Dear comrades,

Realities in fighting, production, and life have proven that our party's lines, objectives, and major policies are correct. Reality has also proven that once policies and positions have been determined, the launching and organization of a vigorous mass revolutionary movement is the first and foremost step to implement them, and socialist patriotic emulation is the best form of collective mastery. The role of advanced models, heroes, and outstanding emulators is as valuable as the lively examples that help direct action, refine ethical quality, concretize party lines and policies, and furnish experience for organizing and carrying out the movement ever more satisfactorily and in a way close to everyday life. It is the socialist patriotic emulation movement that has discovered, fostered, enhanced, and disseminated these examples in order to advance itself further and more vigorously with higher efficiency. This is an exceptionally valuable experience.

On behalf of the party and state, I warmly commend the great achievements of the emulation movement for productive labor, official work, and fighting of our people and their armed forces.

A big cheer to our people's armed forces--the mainstay of the war of resistance--which completely vanquished the U.S. aggressors and totally fulfilled President Ho's testament and which is competing in achieving many new outstanding exploits in national defense!

A big cheer to the brother and sister workers, collectivized peasants, craftsmen, socialist intellectuals; the elderly, women, and youths; and the

teenagers and children who have endured any hardship, overcome any difficulty, developed intelligence and creativity, and recorded many outstanding achievements in building socialism and defending the fatherland!

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## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### VO VAN KIET REPORT AT HEROES CONGRESS, PART II

BK141530 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 86, p 4

[Part 2 of report by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators held in Hanoi]

[Text] Part 2

#### Characteristics of Heroes--Vietnamese Revolutionary Heroism

Our party and state have on four previous occasions held the National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators, but never before has the number of decorated heroes and emulation combatants nationwide been as large as this time. This is easily understandable because the greater the difficulties, the more man is tested and forged, and the more he will display the spirit of heroism. These are the great examples of the greatest and most victorious struggle of our nation in the past nearly 20 years. Of our national heroes and emulation combatants this time are people from all the 40 provinces, municipalities, and the special zone, and from almost all of the major sectors and areas of activities; manual and intellectual workers; and people of all age groups, of both sexes, of various ethnic backgrounds, of different religious beliefs, and so forth. How beautiful are our national heroes and emulation combatants who symbolize revolutionary heroism and the unity of thousands as one in the persistent struggle for independence, freedom, and socialism in the whole of unified Vietnam. They are heroes of a heroic people, forged by our heroic party.

Our heroes and combatants have the following characteristics:

- a) They are boundlessly loyal to the party, the fatherland, and the people; and are singlemindedly determined to make sacrifices and struggle for the fatherland's independence and freedom, the people's happiness, and the ideals of socialism.
- b) They are endowed with the spirit of socialist collective mastery; work diligently, intelligently, and creatively; show determination to overcome all difficulties; and persist in successfully fulfilling all assignments and set objectives.

c) They nourish a desire for knowledge and progress, are imbued with a high spirit of socialist patriotic emulation, and always try to surge forward.

Thus, their road to success is not at all one that requires the impossible or special congenital talents. Any one can learn to walk this road, be they workers or engineers. Anyone, be it a simple laborer or a specialist, can follow in their path if he has the will, the necessary measures, and the determination.

Due to different personal backgrounds and living environments, each of our heroes and emulation combatants has his own personality reflecting the diversity and copiousness of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism and embodying the following five qualities:

First, determine the course of actions correctly, possess dynamism and creativity in management and work, and show resourcefulness and bravery in combat.

Our country is facing growing difficulties that were left by our former enemy and have been brought in by our new enemy, and that are due to our poverty and backwardness, our lack of experience in management, the inadequacy of our technological and professional skills as well as our material and technical bases.... But one of the most harmful difficulties was that the people involved are too lazy to set themselves to thinking. They balk at going ahead with their work and at carrying out renovations and are afraid of their responsibilities. All this has led to stagnation in economic thinking. It is particularly problematic that the hallmark of the deep-rooted ailments of red tape, bureaucratism, and state subsidies has aggravated the already existing difficulties--making things doubly difficult or turning easy jobs into prolonged difficulties. The struggle against conservatism, passivism, and the tendency to rely on others is extremely urgent and hard because these tendencies are very persistent and intransigent. Our hero units, heroes, and emulation combatants are collectives and individuals who have exemplified themselves as a new type of worker, have clearly determined how to move forward, and have overcome all difficulties in a dynamic, creative, resourceful, and valiant manner. Originating from their loyalty to the revolution and their profound understanding of realities, the country's needs, and the masses' legitimate aspirations, they have found ways to follow and work methods to adopt. After careful thoughts, they have the courage to make up their minds and perform their work with determination until the end. They have the nerve to cope with all obstacles, remain calm in the face of public criticism, use realities as the means of persuasion, rely on the party's confidence, regard the results of their work and the people's trust as a source of encouragement, and show no wavering in the face of any difficulties.

The Lam Thao superphosphate factory was destroyed during the anti-U.S. war. Although it has encountered many difficulties like other factories due to the old management system, its production keeps on developing: Its 1962 production volume of superphosphate has been tripled; it has produced 8 new items of goods on an industrial scale and 17 other items of guaranteed good quality using discarded raw materials; and it has delivered adequate products and budgetary revenues to the state while still having some capital left for its development and for improving the way of life of its cadres and workers. This is because

the factory management has resolutely struggled to maintain labor discipline and managerial order and discipline under any circumstances on the basis of correctly implementing policies, clearly determining the authority and responsibility of each person and each component, and strictly controlling all personnel without any exception. At the beginning, many people felt ill at ease but now they have realized the necessity of such struggle to create a behavior of working in a disciplined, planned, and efficient manner, and to promote the initiative of each person and each component. It is mainly this general management order and discipline that has helped promote the technological revolution in which there must be first of all adequate technical regulations to be mandatorily observed and complied with by everybody. Only in this way, can we substantially appraise the industry and equipment under our managerial control and set forth guidelines for improving technical work and equipment. Owing to such struggle, there has been a broad movement for initiatives and more than 1,500 initiatives have been adopted, saving tens of millions of dong. Among these initiatives, there are many technical improvement initiatives to reduce the loss of pyrite per metric ton of superphosphate, increase the rates of using machine output, and make the most use of discards in producing new goods. The factory has always emphasized uniform investment in the engineering and electricity tasks and has met 80 percent of its own demands for replacement equipment items and spare parts through its self-procured funds and its own techniques. The factory has emphasized the training of cadres and technical workers, there is a cadre assigned to every position. The livelihood of cadres and workers is regularly well taken care of on the basis of accelerating production and securing adequate and permanent jobs for workers and their dependents. As a result, everybody can have peace of mind to enthusiastically engage in production.

We all know Miss Nguyen Thi Rao alias sister Ba Thi in Ho Chi Minh City. She is a bright example of loyalty to the revolution. She shares the concern of the party and the people and out of such concern new ways of work have been found. She has procured grain for sales to more than two million people in the city who are not on the state rations list while she has small funds, no warehouses, no trucks, and a staff of only a few dozen people. She has succeeded in her work because she knows how to exploit the sources of commodities from the Mekong Delta provinces, how to use labor in distribution, how to rely on the mass organizations and the people to avoid increasing her work staff, how to use the facilities available in the city to transport commodities, and how to foresee and estimate all possible circumstances in order to take timely action to resolutely and actively deal with all eventualities. The city authorities have been relieved of a great concern. The people believe in the revolution. Dishonest traders have lost some of their abusive power. She has encountered quite a lot of problems--and at times very difficult--which are caused either by the enemy or the old management system. Although she sometimes feels depressed, the responsibility and conscience of a Communist, the party's confidence in her, and the people's sentiments for her have urged her to move ahead. Just like everybody, she has her weaknesses and she still has some shortcomings in her work. However, her example remains always bright in the hearts of the people of Ho Chi Minh City.



Comrade Nxuyen The Hung, worker-engineer and currently deputy foreman of the Equipment Shop, Machine Tool Factory No 1 in Hanoi, is one of the best lathe operators of our country's engineering sector. He can perform the most difficult tasks of his trade and has invented many advanced work techniques.

Being a worker with a creative mind and technological knowledge, he has developed and applied in production 50 valuable innovations aimed at improving technology. One of his typical innovations consists of the successful designing and manufacturing of the MK31-12 ball bearing for the hydraulic pump used in mine transports. To manufacture this type of ball bearing, he studied and invented complicated equipment having special components unlike those available at the factory. Noteworthy among these is a magnetic drill used in the manufacturing of the MK31-12 ball bearing that ensures a high degree of precision and increases productivity by 5-10 times. Thanks to this invention, we now can manufacture this type of ball bearing and no longer have to buy from foreign countries.

He is a worker with a high sense of organization and discipline, an industrial workstyle, and an orderly work conduct. He always stores his tools neatly, within sight, and ready for use; and keeps equipment and machinery in good order. He has never once had a machine break down in the past almost 30 years. He has regularly exchanged experience with his colleagues and helped many young workers of the factory become good and outstanding lathe operators.

Tran Cong Bien, worker, is now deputy director for production of the Hanoi Postal Equipment Factory. The factory uses more than 300 pieces of equipment made in 9 different countries for widely different purposes (molding, turning, cutting, shaving, forging, pressing, [word indistinct] that involve modern techniques. Maintaining and repairing them requires not only engineering expertise but also a wide variety of skills. In view of this, he has studied and mastered skills in turning, cutting, shaving, filing, forging, industrial electrical engineering, radio engineering, hydraulics, and cybernetics by relating to practical experience, learning from colleagues, and reading technical documents in four languages. He has developed 52 innovations resulting in savings worth tens of millions of dong, including the designing and manufacturing of some 12 specialized pieces of equipment. In addition, he has also helped friendly units in the provinces repair their equipment. Once, a large-size hydraulic plastic molding machine did not operate due to some trouble in its power supply box. After having been fixed by expert repairmen, it ran with strong vibrations that ruptured the high-pressure pump. He found out that the machine had been assembled incorrectly and run at the improper cycle. Consequently, he made a schematic drawing of the machine, rewrote its operational principles, designed a new power supply box patterned after the European system, and guided workers in operating the machine. Now, the machine is operating up to its design capacity, bringing great joy to a friendly factory.

In our army, Comrade Dang Trung Thanh, lieutenant colonel commander of a sapper battalion, is noted for his resourcefulness, creativity, boldness, bravery, fortitude, and determination to succeed. With only a platoon of soldiers, he led an attack on a base of the enemy, killing 180 enemy soldiers while we

suffered only 1 killed. At one time, he led a team to infiltrate deep into an area held by the enemy and successfully slipped through many enemy checkpoints, killing 40 enemy soldiers and destroying more than 100 metric tons of military supplies. His team was safe throughout the operation while enemy soldiers shot at one another out of panic and fear. The entire battalion of Comrade Thanh scored outstanding exploits.

Supporting the army is the massive and talented ordnance service whose personnel are typified by Comrade Huynh Hanh Phuc, a metal worker at Factory Z-111. He has invented, among other things, 54 valuable innovations, more than half of these by himself. This is the yardstick to measure a worker's intelligence and expertise. In technical processes, small technical errors often affect the entire production chain. His innovations are designed to prevent such errors; and they have helped his factory record many achievements in serving the army.

Ms Ngo Thi Hue is a member of the People's Public Security Forces in Quang Nam-Danang Province. One day, realizing that a number of party cadres holding a meeting in her house were being encircled, Ngo Thi Hue, 9 years old at the time, resourcefully diverted the enemy's attention, thereby enabling the cadres to break out and make good their escape. Later, while serving as a provincial security agent, Ngo Thi Hue was assigned to the Hoa Ninh strategic hamlet, a pilot people concentration area of the enemy. There, together with her family, she motivated the masses, recruited sympathizers, scattered leaflets, defused mines, and smuggled in revolutionary forces to destroy the strategic hamlet, thereby launching the local movement to destroy strategic hamlets. Ngo Thi Hue then penetrated deeply into the Phuoc Dong area, a Catholic community abounding in reactionary organizations and political parties, tyrannical puppet government officials, and enemy forces. Working skillfully and cleverly, she opened an infiltration route between Danang City and the rear base area and smuggled our reconnaissance agents into the enemy's hideout to wipe out a group of notorious tyrannical puppet government officials and destroy strategic hamlets. Arrested several times and subjected to extremely barbarous tortures, Ngo Thi Hue steadfastly remained loyal to the party and the revolution, upholding her undauntedness and stalwartness and frustrating all enemy attempts at cajolery and threats. In recent years, she has continued to serve in the public security service and has recorded many new achievements.

Second, strive to persist in learning and undergoing training to achieve set goals, showing no conceit when winning and no frustration when failing, and being always on the offensive without giving in.

To speak of heroes and heroines is to speak of contributions, sacrifices, steadfast struggle, the absence of discouragement in the wake of temporary setbacks, and persistent efforts to obtain results; and of people who convince others with practical deeds, who sincerely assist their comrades, and who cooperate with others to fulfill their tasks.

Early in his life, Prof Dr Vo Tong Xuan determined that living meant working in the service of the country and contributing to training people with knowledge and ideals. He enriched his own knowledge by studying, experiencing hardships in real life, maintaining close contact with peasants, and concentrating his

efforts on the set task of rural development. Most outstanding was his work in the field of crop planting, where he created and multiplied a leafhopper-[word indistinct] high-yield rice strain, suggested a rational way to use sulfate soil, disseminated advanced science and technology among people who led or were directly engaged in production, and helped train many technical cadres. Vo Tong Xuan is a man who matches words with deeds and who works persistently with his collective until success is achieved, no matter how difficult a task may be.

Comrade Lam Bup, of Cambodian descent, is the director of the Quyet Thang Agricultural Cooperative in Song Be Province. Joining the resistance during the anti-U.S. war of resistance, he undertook, after his native village was liberated, the task of motivating the local people to adopt settled farming and settled life and to advance from labor exchange teams to cooperative. To set an example for other people, he persuaded his family to turn over 5 hectares of ricefield and five water buffalo to the collective. Comrade Lam Bup knew, at an early date, how to apply new techniques in production and how to use different kinds of fertilizer in rice planting. He tried every new technique before others did, thus setting an example for people to follow. He was also exemplary in promoting a new lifestyle in the rural areas. Thanks to this, production has been developed and culture enhanced, and the native village of Comrade Lam Bup has constantly undergone new changes.

Comrade Ha Lan, alias Ba Den, is a public security cadre. As early as in the 1960's, he voluntarily went to the highlands to motivate the masses and establish resistance bases. To mix with the local ethnic people, he massaged his skin with vegetable resin to change its color, dressed like the local people, and learned their language, customs, and habits. Soon he became conversant with all aspects of the local people's life and began to educate and motivate them to join the revolution. He organized armed teams, urged the people to destroy strategic hamlets, and ensured the safety of cadres and base areas throughout the 20 years of resistance. After peace was restored, Comrade Ha Lan returned to the cities, but the people of various ethnic minority groups in Quang Nam-Danang Province have regularly visited and regard him as their village chief.

Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac also left his native place to take up a teaching post in the highland village of Pu Nhi in Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province. The sky in Pu Nhi was cloudy all year round, weather conditions were very harsh, and travel was difficult. At the time, the people of Pu Nhi still observed backward customs and habits; they stayed away from school for fear of being obsessed by spirits; they feared separation from family. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac mixed with the people, persistently persuaded them, and finally succeeded in convincing an increasing number of children to enter boarding schools. Today, Pu Nhi village boasts a number of schools the teaching staffs of which are composed of local people who were the first pupils of Teacher Trac. Comrade Nguyen Xuan Trac is the first man to sow the seed of culture in Pu Nhi; after several years, the tree of culture has produced flowers and borne fruit.

Comrade Ho Giao is now working at the Song Be Buffalo and Paster Research Center. For 31 years he had been raising dairy cattle of foreign breeds. This is a new and difficult job because of the requirements of accommodating

cattle and buffalo with the climate and making them grow up rapidly, calve regularly, and produce much milk without being sick frequently. His love of the job has given him stamina to withstand hardship in labor and to biligerently care for calves like a mother. He has personally helped cattle bring forth 160 live calves. Although it is a modest job to herd and raise cattle, his effort to overcome difficulties and his creativity and perseverance has permitted him to get the title of labor hero for the second time.

Comrade Nguyen Huu Nghi, a lumberjack for 26 years in Cam Pha forest has met with difficulties not only in climbing high mountains, fording deep streams, and enduring inclement weather, but also in his everyday life. He has been working for scores of years and remains poor. Out of piety, his son sometimes advised him to retire, but he calmly said: "Your grandfather was a hired lumberjack. Although I work hard, I am a master now. Timber is badly needed at the coal mines. If I do not work, others will have to do so." His son understands and loves him even more. It is true that he cannot be separated from the forests. He loves forests and works with high productivity for the country's sake regardless of hardship.

Comrade Tu Mau's name was closely associated with the supply of weapons to the 9th Region (Nam Bo) through "the Trail" by sea. He was an example of perseverance and stamina. Together with his unit mates, he built false-bottom boats to secretly move military goods through the sea route to the south, though rowing boats at sea was very hard and dangerous. He later built ships in order to move more goods. The enemy uncovered his route and searched for him very fiercely. He had to disguise himself many times in order to operate in the enemy-controlled area. Sometimes he had to undergo surgery to change his appearance. This enabled him to maintain the sea route and supply weapons to the south until the total victory.

Comrade Cao Thai Ngoan, a ship hull welder, has to work always in open air. In summer, the sunshine reflected by the steel of the ship's hull and the heat from his welding torch evaporate every drop of sweat. She has been working at this job for 25 years now and has reached grade 7/7. She has been commended for her welding ability. A widow of a fallen hero, she lives with her three small children. Sometimes, she works overtime to handle difficult welding jobs. She sets an example of love for the job, occupational ability, and perseverance in learning from teachers and friends so as to progress.

Sister Hoang Thi Thanh Mai, a kindergarten teacher in Thai Binh Province, with two hands wounded by napalm is hardly believed to be able to do a job that requires dexterity. However, her love for the children, her desire to be a kindergarten teacher, and her perseverance has enabled her to attend a kindergarten teacher school without any pension and become a teacher. She has taught her little daughter dancing so as to be a model in her class for other students, thus bringing about good results.

These comrade have set an example for us to follow: Perseverance and devotion is required to perform revolutionary and scientific tasks and even a modest job. Only with perseverance and devotion can we overcome difficulties and fulfill our duties.

Third, enthusiastically follow the good things, study and apply scientific and technological progress, carry out measures to rationally organize production and labor, and consider it the greatest guideline for exploiting potentials.

We should vigorously accelerate the three revolutions, considering the scientific and technological revolution as the key one. At the same time, the renovation of the economic management system and the rationalization of production and labor is of paramount significance. This is the shortest way to achieve productivity, quality, and efficiency, and to overcome red tape, bureaucratism, and subsidization ills. Workers who struggle daily and directly with nature and difficulties can easily develop initiative and experience. If they have determination to learn from their teachers and friends, and from foreign countries, and if they gradually apply what they have learned, their creativity will be all the greater.

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CSO: 4209/304

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CONTINUATION OF VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

BK190930 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 86 p 4

[Continuation of "Part II" of report at 17 January session of Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators held in Hanoi by party Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet]

[Text] In agriculture, many of our cooperatives and production collectives have achieved good production and provided good livelihoods because they have applied scientific and technical innovations to the intensive cultivation of crops and animal husbandry, developed various trades and jobs to use all workers and labor time, rationally organized labor division and cooperation, and joint business ventures. Binh Minh cooperative in Ha Son Binh Province is one of many new models of joint production and business. The systematization of irrigation has permitted Binh Minh to progress and satisfactorily fulfill the technical tasks, especially scheduling crop seasons, thus achieving a high rice yield. However, the problem to be resolved here as well as in other cooperatives is a small amount of land and overpopulation. Although rice is a main crop, Binh Minh does not rely only on rice. It must resort to multi-cropping. For a long time now, it has been famous for growing a winter crop because it has constantly striven to increase income per area unit and per man-day. Binh Minh has attached importance to maintaining the balance between cultivation and animal husbandry while expanding many branches and trades involving embroidery; lace making; the manufacture of bricks, mosaic tiles, lime, paper, and brooms; and other professions dealing with chemical and mechanical work and making fireworks. It has striven to perfect the contract system with all trades and leaves no trades without economic accounting. Binh Minh is now one of the many new models in various areas of production and business. It has invested its property and capital in an agricultural, industrial, trade, and credit cooperative and is now developing its transportation service. Binh Minh is reexamining its production plans and orientation and its economic-technical plans to ensure that they are in line with efforts to switch completely to economic accounting and socialist business. This requires a talented management staff. Particularly, the head of the management staff must be generally knowledgeable and organizationally capable. Binh Minh's path is consistent with the spirit of the resolutions of the party Central Committee's eighth and ninth plenums and with socialist economic law.

Our Hanoi capital has just obtained two large bridges--Thang Long and Chuong Duong--which are projects of great political and economic significance. The

Thang Long Bridge shows the lasting Vietnamese-Soviet friendship. The Chuong Duong Bridge, smaller but designed and built by ourselves, shows the spirit of self-support and self-reliance. Both the two enterprises, Nos 12 and 16, that built the Chuong Duong Bridge have won the title hero. Let us take a look at Enterprise No 12, which was in charge of building the southern end of the bridge. Members of the enterprise were confronted with great difficulties: Their construction force was scattered during the construction of the Chuong Duong Bridge because of work on the Pho Lu and Hoang Thach Bridges. They did not have adequate time for preparation. The construction site was so narrow that movement inside it was difficult. Although technical construction materials and equipment were available in large quantities, they were heavy and there was a lack of modern cranes and heavy-duty trucks to handle them. The level of technical expertise required was very high. For instance, linking numerous beams with 30,000 bolts requires high precision. To cope with all these difficulties, members of the enterprises had to work very hard and devoted all the technical skill they acquired in bridge building over the past 30 years to the project. Thanks to these efforts, the Chuong Duong Bridge was completed 1 year ahead of schedule, saving a little over 1 million dong in construction costs. Together with the Thang Long Bridge, the Chuong Duong Bridge has helped ease traffic congestion crossing the Red River.

Despite the fact that he is already 68, Prof Dr Hoang Dinh Cau is still active in the medical field of Vietnam. As a physician who has served the revolution since the early years of the anti-French war, he has surmounted numerous ordeals and has devoted himself untiringly to scientific training and research. By combining modern science with realities in Vietnam, he has become a capable scientist credited with many scientific research projects and developed successful methods for treating various lung diseases. As a skilled surgeon, he has successfully carried out many complex lung operations and saved the lives of many seriously-ill patients. Apart from playing an important role in replacing French with Vietnamese in all colleges' curricula, he has engaged directly in work related to terminology and the compilation of medical terms and joined his colleagues in compiling French-Vietnamese and Russian-Vietnamese medical dictionaries. Many of his books on medical organization and medical and social sciences are being used extensively by various medical schools. As a modest man, he performs his work quietly without showing off or desiring fame and wealth. He is affectionately respected by the medical circles for his meritorious service and his personality.

Comrade Nguyen Sen is deputy director of the Cam Pha transport enterprise which is responsible for the management and maintenance of more than 800 heavy trucks for various coal mines in Cam Pha. These are modern, powerful trucks. Comrade Nguyen Sen has always tried to grasp and uncover the design and manufacturing defects of all types of trucks. Once the exhaust pipes of 30 imported trucks developed cracks after being used for only 400 hours and paralyzed the coal mining. Comrade Nguyen Sen discovered the causes of these cracks and convinced the truck exporter to compensate for these exhaust pipes. While waiting for replacements, he tried to make his own exhaust pipes but failed. Few people believe that he could make exhaust pipes as good as those manufactured by an advanced country. Drawing on his experience and applying his knowledge of heat proofing and moulding, he tried again and this time

succeeded. Although the exhaust pipes he manufactured were not as good as he expected, their production costs were much lower than the costs of those imported ones. But the best thing was that the trucks sitting in the parking lot with damaged exhaust pipes were resurrected to support coal mining during that dry season. Comrade Nguyen Sen also repaired 90 other newly imported trucks whose hydraulic shock absorbers were broken after only 800 hours of use. Despite his great contributions to the coal mines, he leads a very simple life and demands nothing for himself. All he wishes is to improve his professional skills so as to help the coal sector extricate itself from the state of stagnation—one thing that has always tormented him.

In the army, engineer Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Van De is considered a living dictionary of weapons used by enemy troops in Vietnam. He knows the composition and characteristics of almost any enemy weapon. This is a valuable resource that he has accumulated during the past 39 years and drawn from his dangerous testing of enemy weapons. Starting as an ordnance person with a primary educational background from a trade school, he has become an engineer who knows enemy weapons well and has contributed significantly to the growth of our country's ordnance service.

Fourth, it is necessary to develop a close bond with the collective, really trust and rely on the collective, and set an example for colleagues or fellow soldiers to follow.

Under the light of the resolutions of the fourth and fifth party congresses, the tasks of the socialist revolution in our country consist of developing the working people's collective mastery system and simultaneously conducting the three revolutions. The important thing is to arrange and create conditions for the masses to really assume mastery over production and the basic units, to share the concerns of leaders, and to carry out the decisions taken by the leaders in a positive, creative, and effective manner. The hero units have been able to score great achievements because they have leaders who realize this. Cooperative directors and chairmen and armed forces unit leaders have been declared national heroes and emulation combatants because they have established a close bond with the collective, developed the potentials of their units, and consequently recorded great achievements. A heroic cause can only result from a process of thinking, planning, and organizing and motivating broad sections of the masses to act singlemindedly in the interests of the country and in accordance with their own aspirations. In addition to this, heroies must remain exemplary and pure in both thought and deed.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Tam, director of the Minh Khai Textile Mill, is an example. At the age of 14, she was an ordinary worker whose job was to sweep the Hanoi Railway Terminal. Later, she became a textile mill worker; and in 1980, she became director of the textile mill at a time when it was beset with difficulties. Thanks to her close bond with workers and cadres, she understood their will and aspirations and listened closely to their suggestions with the aim of promptly preventing the mill from taking a downturn. But this was a difficult job; and nothing had been achieved after years of discussions.



Equipped with her own energy, her knowledge as a textile engineer, her experience as a textile worker, and a very high sense of responsibility, she has encouraged the entire collective of mill workers to enthusiastically reorganize production. She began by mechanizing the first link of the production chain which involves hard work and has only a low production capacity in order to ensure the mill's smooth operation, and then she renovated equipment and reorganized production support activities. Thanks to all this, after years of sluggish operation, the Minh Khai Textile Mill has now become a progressive unit that is exporting its cloth towels to the Soviet Union, Germany, and Japan.

Comrade Nguyen Huu Vong, 64, had to work for a living at the tender age of 13. Endowed with early revolutionary enlightenment, he joined the armed forces to fight against the French colonialists during the early years of the resistance and was seriously wounded three times. We have a saying that we can be rich if we still have two eyes and two hands. However, he is blind and has only one hand left. In spite of this, he has been greatly encouraged by Uncle Ho's teaching that "disabled soldiers are not unable." Together with two other persons, he set up a production cell which gradually prospered and became the Nam Hai Glassware Cooperative, a progressive unit that has for 20 consecutive years fulfilled its production plans and turned out ever finer products, including quality items such as a water thermos. He has been able to achieve this because he believes highly in human resources. He has set an example in industrious labor for the cooperative members to follow and helped create conditions for young workers to learn technical and professional skills and to assist him in management. His cooperative has employed 17 disabled soldiers and 25 blind or disabled persons, providing them with job training so they can earn a living by themselves and make contributions to society, thus building up their self-confidence. He has also accepted for employment 86 youths with criminal records who were rejected everywhere else; and has, by labor and love, turned them into genuine working people. Some of these youths have joined the armed forces; and others have been admitted to the communist youth union. He has helped many youths build their own families. They often told one another: "If a disabled person like Uncle Vong can do so much for society, how could we lead a useless life?" He has also encouraged his wife to study while working; and she has graduated from the economic college. After finishing work at her office, she assists him in bookkeeping. He has taught his children well, and all of them have become working people with a college education. He is always worthy of being a combatant of the VPA on a new front—that of working to build socialism.

Fifth, be thrifty, honest, just, and impartial and be modest in improving one's own knowledge through learning.

Now more than ever before, thrift, honesty, justice, and impartiality should be regarded as particularly valuable qualities. Practicing thrift is a fine tradition of our people. We must maintain this tradition whether we are poor or rich. Austerity is a national policy while waste constitutes an offense. Faced with the current difficult situation, all the people, especially responsible cadres, must uphold their sense of responsibility and discipline, set good examples, and lead a clean life. Our armed forces have the duty of

fighting while engaging in production, trying to combine economic construction with national defense in order to make the country strong both economically and in terms of national defense. Many military units which formerly were heroic in combat are now also heroic in productive labor. For instance, the 2d Army Corps has supplied itself with lime, charcoal, and brick and has built 500,000 square meters of various types of houses. It has been able to produce 5,000 metric tons of vegetables and 300 metric tons of meat or fish per year. The 513th Engineering Regiment of the 3d Military Region is noted for its all-round achievements. Particularly in production, the regiment has turned the "Vit Mo" farmland in Ninh Giang into a "5-metric ton" rice-field that can yield hundreds of metric tons of paddy per year. The regiment has built the Quang Chau sluice (in Thanh Hoa) to facilitate the irrigation of 3,000 hectares of land and the An Tho sluice (in Hai Hung) to irrigate 3,200 hectares of land. It has been able to cut down the time needed to build these two projects to only nearly one-tenth of what was originally planned. The regiment has also been able to build 14,000 square meters of barracks for its own use. There has been a tendency among the people to encourage their sons and brothers to join this regiment so they can receive comprehensive training.

Thirty-nine female members of tailoring team No 3 of ready-made clothing factory No 10 have economized on everything used, ranging from needle and thread to odds and ends of cloth. They have developed many technical innovations and have maintained good management, trying to ensure that products are not defective. This team has retained the title of Socialist Labor Team for 22 consecutive years. Members of the team have regarded the question of preserving the integrity of their team and their parent enterprise as a dictate of conscience and as a duty. The entire ready-made clothing enterprise No 10 is a great collective noted for its frugality and creativity with tailoring team No 3 leading the way.

Efforts to ensure equal distribution and harmonious combination of the three interests are also the typical features of various heroic units. The 19 May cooperative (in Hau Giang) has 240 hectares of cropland planted with two rice crops per year. In 1984, the cooperative's annual paddy output per hectare was 12 metric tons and it delivered nearly 6.3 metric tons of paddy per hectare to the state. In the 1985 summer-fall crop, the cooperative scored a paddy output of 5.5 metric tons per hectare and it delivered 1,100 out of the 1,830 metric tons of paddy harvested to the state. Nevertheless, there was still plenty of rice kept in stock at various households. People formerly living in huts now own their own homes with concrete pillars. Those formerly living in thatched houses have built brick houses. The area formerly known as Luang Den in Long Phu District has become quite different.

We uphold a sense of modesty. Modesty must be observed truly in every way, from thoughts to actions. The more one behaves modestly, the more his knowledge will be improved. All our scientists and heroes such as Phan Hung Dieu, Vo Tong Xuan, Hoang Dinh Cau, and Nguyen Nhu Khue, and the many comrade directors, cooperative chairmen, workers, and peasants with good credits have built their careers through learning. Everybody must learn more, learn non-stop, learn from textbooks, and learn from realities. The Vu Thang Cooperative

(in Thai Binh), the leader in intensive cultivation, has also shot to fame thanks to its learning from Hai Hung how to irrigate farmland irrigation. Today, there are almost no cooperatives in the south with high production output denying the fact that they have learned from the experience obtained by Vu Thang, by the Cau Ghe farmland irrigation complex, or by certain progressive models.

Dear Comrades:

Never before has our country's revolution met so great a difficulty as it did in the past 20 years or so, and never before has it been crowned with many glorious victories as it was in the period cited. We have triumphed over U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionists and have scored many important achievements in socialist transformation and construction. Led by our very heroic party, our people have scored numerous heroic achievements under the socialist patriotic emulation movement, the essence of which is the promotion of revolutionary heroism--the product of our people's revolutionary struggle. This is to demonstrate the truth: "Revolution is the masses' undertaking, and the masses are the greatest hero."

There are still many acute difficulties lying ahead of us. The path we are following is long and strewn with no less difficulties. But with our heroic party as the leader, our people have nothing to fear. Nothing is more precious than independence, freedom, and socialism.

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CSO: 4209/329

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### CONCLUSION OF VO VAN KIET SPEECH AT HEROES CONGRESS

BK201404 Hanoi GUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 86 p 4

[Part 3 and conclusion of report by CPV Central Committee Political Bureau member Vo Van Kiet at 17 January session of the Fifth National Congress of Heroes and Outstanding Emulators in Hanoi]

[Text] Part 3

Uphold revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective mastery, strive to emulate in loving the country and socialism, and successfully fulfill all tasks.

Dear comrades, esteemed and beloved President Ho taught us: "Emulation requires solidarity, patriotism, internationalism, efforts to safeguard peace, and people's transformation...." He encouraged "all people and all sectors to emulate one another every day, assuring us that we will surely win and the enemy will surely fail." He pointed to the emulation goals of "eliminating these enemies--misery, illiteracy, and aggression" by "relying on the people's strength and spirit" to "create happiness for the people." He pointed out the main shortcomings we all should overcome: "In many places, our people, especially our cadres, still fail to understand thoroughly the significance of the patriotic emulation movement, thinking that it is different from our routine work, which is actually the foundation of the emulation movement, and that it is a temporary event, whereas it actually is a continuous one.... Many localities have not worked out an emulation plan in accordance with local circumstances. In some places, each mass organization or sector has its own emulation plan, but these plans are not in agreement with one another. Many localities have gained some experience, but they have failed to exchange these experiences with other localities so that they can avoid errors and learn positive things from each other...." President Ho further taught: "The duty of the party, the government, and the front is to advance the emulation movement to a higher and broader scale." He once criticized: "Many cadres in charge of various sectors and localities have not paid proper attention to the task of guiding and organizing the emulation movement." He stressed: "The production and thrift movement must be considered as the center of the patriotic emulation movement" and "each locality and unit...should sign emulation contracts and implement its own production and economization plan to fulfill the government's general plan."

As we recall President Ho's teachings and recommendations in relation to the current realities, we can see how profound they are and how they remain new to us. We must scrupulously implement his directives and do a better job so that the emulation movement will continue to seethe, retain its vigor, and yield the results he expected.

The 9th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee and the 10th Session of the 7th National Assembly have decided on the orientations and tasks of the socio-economic plan for 1986.

The year 1986 is the 1st year of the 1986-90 5-year plan and the year of our Sixth Party Congress. It is a very important year for the implementation of the socioeconomic tasks and objectives set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the initial stage of the transition period, which are to continue to consider agriculture as the foremost front: to concentrate efforts on rapidly increasing the production grain and foodstuffs and securing raw materials for industry; to develop the production of consumer and export goods; to develop key heavy industries in support of agricultural, industrial, consumer goods production; to develop the communications and transportation sectors; and to increase the volume of exports.

In 1986, we must concentrate on realizing the most important objectives; effect profound changes in the use of available labor, land, and material and technical bases; properly exploit all potentials; rapidly increase the quantity of products for society; coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa; and satisfactorily implement the two strategic tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The 1986 state plan reflects the strong determination of the party Central Committee and the National Assembly as well as of the entire party, people, and army to carry out major measures regarding the proper redistribution, re-deployment, and use of labor by society; to satisfactorily settle distribution and circulation problems; to stabilize the market, price, financial, and monetary situation; to strictly practice economy in production and consumption; to step up socialist transformation; to consolidate the new production relations; to go one step further in building the new management system; to achieve democratic centralism; and to apply the socialist system of economic accounting and business transactions, in accordance with and focussed on the plan.

In 1986 the working people's collective mastery must be exercised through a vigorous and effective emulation movement of the masses and through real improvements in the work of party leadership and state management.

Imbued with President Ho's teachings and thoroughly understanding the main guidelines and tasks of the 1986 state plan, we must satisfactorily organize and guide the patriotic socialist emulation movement to effect profound changes in each and every primary installation and each and every laborer and obtain practical results in promptly and outstandingly implementing the 1986 state plan and other revolutionary tasks.

A. We must satisfactorily initiate and organize the following four specific movements:

1. The emulation movement for labor, production, renovating the economic management mechanism, and achieving truly high productivity, quality, and efficiency.

It is necessary to satisfactorily use the available labor, land, and material and technical bases in order to boost production and trade activities. Great attention must be paid to redistributing and redeploying local labor, rationally using the labor force in each enterprise and organ, reducing the personnel not directly engaged in production, and motivating the entire people and army to enthusiastically participate in building new economic zones. All cadres, workers, and civil servants must work in a methodical and disciplined manner to ensure the productivity and efficiency of all work days and hours. All schoolchildren must emulate each other in achieving good results in their study and labor. It is necessary to strictly inspect the quantitative and qualitative results of labor and implement the system of distribution according to labor.

It is necessary to coordinate the application of combined measures regarding the consolidation of production relations and the renovation of the economic management system, to motivate all people and installations to uphold the sense of mastery and the spirit of self-reliance, to apply scientific and technological advances, to rationalize production, to improve production and labor organizations, and to turn out large amounts of material wealth with less expenditure in labor, materials, energy, and capital.

2. The all-people movement to participate in restoring socialist order in all domains and to combat all negative phenomena in the economic, cultural, and social life.

Cadres of the distribution and circulation sector must emulate each other in improving trade operations, controlling goods and money, improving and managing markets, and controlling themselves. They must vigorously combat speculators, hoarders, and saboteurs; expand and improve socialist trade; and satisfactorily serve production, combat, and the people's lives.

The entire people and armed forces must actively participate in managing markets and combatting all negative phenomena in their respective installations and localities, and must cooperate with the state in promptly stabilizing the market, price, financial, and monetary situation.

3. The movement to strictly practice economy in production, work, and consumption.

We must apply scientific and technological advances and adopt every measure to use mechanical and equipment capacity fully; increase productivity; reduce waste of labor, materials, and energy; lower production costs; and strictly inspect product and project quality to ensure that it is maintained and improved.

We must save labor; eliminate unnecessary organs, organizations, and intermediary links; transfer a number of cadres and employees of administrative

services to production; ensure that all people have jobs and do useful work; and develop occupations and services to employ all jobless laborers.

We must strictly reduce all expenditures, especially administrative and operational expenditures, and eliminate losses of revenue to balance the budget.

We must economize, especially in spending public funds, and increase exports so as to import goods absolutely necessary for production.

We must advance to enable each echelon to pay off its expenses while fulfilling its obligations to the center.

4. The all-people movement to participate in consolidating national defense and maintaining public security and order.

The People's Army, with its three services, should strive to train itself in all aspects, increase its combat strength, stand ready to fight well, and score many exploits while actively participating in building the economy and satisfactorily organizing life.

The people's public security service should build itself into a clean, steady, and strong force to ensure public security, counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities, maintain public security and order, and combat all negative activities.

The entire people must participate in consolidating national defense and security, support the forefront, satisfactorily implement the army welfare policy, participate in maintaining order and security, and combat negativism.

B. We must strengthen the leadership over and organization of emulation activities.

To organize satisfactorily the patriotic socialist emulation movement in accordance with President Ho's teachings, the task of leading and organizing emulation activities must be really enhanced in the following major aspects:

1. The emulation movement is a revolutionary mass movement to promote mastery in the broad struggle to transform the old society and build a new society, economy, culture, and type of people. This movement must necessarily be led, motivated, encouraged, and upheld by the various party organizations, from the central down to the grass-roots levels. All party committee echelons should set forth the objectives, requirements, and contents of the emulation movement; strive to educate and build new people to be the collective masters and motive force of the movement; and foster and improve these people through the movement. Great attention must be paid to checking and correcting erroneous motives in emulation resulting in exaggerating achievements and covering up shortcomings. We must encourage each party chapter and cadre to serve actively and exemplarily as leaders of the movement. Attention must also be paid to helping weak collectives and individuals and to appropriately commending truly meritorious collectives and individuals. We must, through the emulation movement, consolidate, organize, train, and select cadres.

2. The patriotic socialist emulation movement is essentially an emulation movement in the economic field, an emulation movement to implement state plans. All administrative echelons must, therefore, consider the organization of the emulation movement a necessary task to be performed. As Lenin said: Organizing emulation movements must have an important place in the Soviet Administration's economic work.\* In the Army, emulation activities consist mainly of emulation in training and in fighting the aggressors. Army commanders must directly guide these emulation activities. The primary responsibility of a unit commander is to motivate the masses to formulate and balance plans on the basis of fully exploiting all capabilities and bringing into full play all existing potentials. This must also serve as the basis for planning expenditures and formulating positive emulation measures in coordination with the various mass organizations. Commanders must strive to create the necessary conditions for the emulation movement to develop favorably and must motivate their management personnel to cooperate with the various mass organizations in supervising the movement; in uncovering, confirming, and summing up innovations, experiences, new developments, and progressive models; and in systematizing experiences and innovations so that all people and units can apply them without worry. They must commend and criticize adequately, promptly, and accurately.

As organized forces of the masses, mass organizations, especially those trade unions and youth unions in various production establishments, must carry out satisfactorily the tasks of propagandizing, building, and developing the movement; stick to those objectives and purposes already unanimously agreed upon by relevant party and governmental organizations; and ensure that the emulation movement is popular, that it is directed toward the three revolutions, and that it is closely linked with political tasks. Mass organizations must join local administrations in selecting progressive models, in recommending commendations and awards, and in ensuring that all decisions faithfully reflect the legitimate aspirations of the general public.

An emulation council is an organization comprising representatives of the local administration and mass organizations, and is set up at all levels. Such a council must harmonize all emulation plans and must avoid the state of unsynchronization as was formerly criticized by President Ho. The emulation committees at all levels must be strengthened so they can help the party, the administration, and the emulation councils of corresponding levels perform their duties.

4. After setting the objectives, we also need good measures to help rally all echelons, sectors, establishments, and a broad section of the masses into the emulation movement without letting anyone remain outside. We must master the principle of overtness, know how to make a comparison, imitate advanced experience, and combine moral and material incentive measures for support of emulation activities. We must draw on experience from those emulation forms and measures which do not have a clear-cut objective and which fail to reflect

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\*From "The Immediate Tasks of the Soviet Administration" by Lenin.



the above principle and to produce concrete results. To implement the state plan, we must set the plan norms for each laborer, each team, and each unit at the grassroots and district levels. Plan norms must be progressive and practicable and attainable with some effort. Plan norms should not be set so high that they are unattainable with even the greatest efforts. There must be such activities as control, comparison, credit giving, and classification. Therefore, it is necessary to organize emulation pledges and emulation reviews.

We must pay specific attention to exploiting the initiative and experience of various heroes and emulation combatants. They are our people's precious assets. Although without favorable conditions, they have been able to record remarkable achievements. Therefore, we must study, apply, and disseminate the experience obtained by these progressive models, for this is the shortest way to improve output, quality, and efficiency.

Dear Comrades:

Revolution is the masses' undertaking. Revolutionary heroism, which culminated during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, is now again rising under the movement for productive labor and for building and defending the socialist fatherland. The higher our revolutionary awareness, the more the knowledge of the masses will be improved comprehensively. The higher a sense of voluntariness, the fuller the development of revolutionary heroism and the greater the victories.

As heroes and emulation combatants are those with meritorious services, they must strive to score even greater achievements. As they are already heroic, they must strive to become more so. Revolution and science are boundless as are the wisdom, creativity, and the will to make sacrifice to revolutionaries. Similarly, emulation norms are also boundless and continue to become increasingly higher with every passing year. To catch up with these requirements, they must be truly modest, modest in every way ranging from thoughts to actions, and must maintain close relationship with their comrades-in-arms and the people if they are to attain new, ever-higher achievements.

Following the examples set by various heroes and emulation combatants, let our entire people and army hold high their revolutionary heroism and their collective mastery spirit, strive to emulate in carrying out socialist patriotic activities, fully implement the resolutions of the party Central Committee's sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth plenums and other resolutions of the National Assembly, and score outstanding achievements to help fulfill the 1986 State Plan and to welcome the Sixth National Party Congress to be held toward the end of this year.

Long live Vietnamese revolutionary heroism!

Long live the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam!

Great President Ho lives forever in our cause!

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